







Canadian





Willaim Saum  
#I47I

F R E N C H.

88  
August 15, 1934

I met a French Canadian who was born in a French settlement in Montréal, Canada. He was one of seven children, and when he reached the age of ~~12~~ <sup>twelve</sup>, his mother died, and there were but three children living, he and two younger sisters. The father left the ~~3~~ <sup>three</sup> children to be taken care of by an old aunt.

The man ~~claims~~ <sup>says</sup> that as a boy he did not like to attend school and it evident that his schooling has been very limited, for at his age, now ~~56~~ <sup>fifty-six</sup>, he cannot read ~~or~~ write, not even his own name.

As a boy he did chores around the house and when ~~at~~ <sup>he reached</sup> the age of ~~18~~ <sup>eighteen</sup> he worked at a lumber camp. When ~~28~~ <sup>he was twenty-eight</sup> years old he was sent with a crew of lumber ~~2~~ <sup>men</sup> to the state of Maine, <sup>in the</sup> U.S.A. <sup>United States</sup>. He liked it so well in the States that he stayed and worked in a pulp mill.

He then began to earn big money and, never having had very much before, he proceeded to buy clothes and spent money quite freely; he drank very little but did like to smoke cigars.

His one ambition was to work for a railroad, chiefly because of the steady pay and the ~~+~~ <sup>pensions</sup> the men recieved. During the 1922 railroad strike he was able to secure work in the railroad yards, ~~working~~ <sup>and worked</sup> there for ~~2~~ <sup>two</sup> years when a heavy beam from a tressel on which he was working fell on his leg.

I was a French Canadian and was born in a French

settlement in the north of Quebec. I was a member of the

settlement and was the first to be elected to the

board of directors. I was elected to the board of

directors

of the settlement. The first time I was elected to the

board of directors was in 1911.

1911

The first time I was elected to the board of

directors was in 1911. I was elected to the board of

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He was confined in the hospital for a year, <sup>and</sup> putting in a claim for compensation, he recieved \$1000.00. He feels ~~that~~ <sup>not</sup> he was cheated out pf getting more because of his ~~ignorance~~ <sup>of</sup> knowing how to read and write.

With the money he had left, he came to California in 1928. Meeting some French men, he was told where to get employment and went to work for a lumber company in Eureka; later he lost his job. He felt very lonesome, <sup>he</sup> so, sent money to a niece in the state of Maine to come and keep house for him in San Francisco.

When the niece saw that he was without a job she <sup>got</sup> ~~secured~~ employment as kitchen helper in a hospital and helped him until he got a job as night watchman in a paper bag factory. <sup>He</sup> ~~and~~ has held that job for the past three years.

He is being treated at U.C. <sup>University of California</sup> Clinic for diabetes, <sup>Hospital</sup> still dresses well lives at a cheap hotel and is putting money the bank each month.

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Feb. 12<sup>th</sup> 35  
L329

Mrs. J. Has born and lived in Canada with her parents until the age of fourteen years, when her people moved to U.S.A. her people lived in the rural district of Canada and were very poor. Coming from the province of Alberta. after coming here the father worked at odd jobs for several years, and finally separating from his family seemed to drift aimlessly until such time the wife and family do not know of his whereabouts. The mother has worked and helped toward the support of family until one other daughter and Mrs. J. were older and went to work.







Mrs. Z. mother and sister are not  
 citizens of U. S. A. and as far  
 as is the father of Mrs. Z. never  
 became a citizen of this country  
 Mrs. Z. married an American of  
 Chicago. her husband line of  
 endeavor is stocks and bonds  
 and they are living in San Francisco  
 Mrs. Z. is working in a department  
 store as sales lady. And she  
 states the her husband and self  
 are getting along just real well  
 now! But she well remembers  
 her childhood days on the land  
 of her birth where she states  
 they did not have nearly enough  
 to eat, and that butter, milk and  
 etc, were a real luxury. She  
 is returning to her old home just to see  
 it but not to live there.





Mrs. J's attitude toward America seems quite good, and yet seems to have a feeling that her native country is well in some ways.

Regarding matters of America toward her Motherland Mrs. J. thinks the U. S. A. meets with her liking better than Canada.

Mrs. J's family life seems very good, as she has the adaptability of adjusting herself to change of conditions. And does it in a manner which is commendable to any one.

Mrs. J. has one child, her being first husband and wife in the family. Mrs. J's mother and sister living in Oakland where her sister is working for the P. & F.





and has been for a number  
of years.

Mr. Z's reaction regarding the  
depression is quite logical  
in her expressions that if  
we can work hard and save  
we will come out of it all  
O.K. She being of the Scotch  
extraction, I can get along with  
little as she states when  
she has to and yet be  
happy with what she has.

W. L. [Signature]





Mrs. S.

Came to the U.S.A. from Canada  
 when a child of seven with her parents  
 from the province of Alberta. Her father  
 was a farmer. The family settled  
 in the middle west on a farm  
 and for a number of years followed  
 farming. The family arrived in America  
 in 1895. Mrs. S. attended school in the  
 rural district and remained in that  
 part of the country until a few  
 years ago when she married an  
 American and moved to California  
 where she has since lived.  
 She has two small children one  
 boy and a girl, where the children  
 are now in school. Her life until  
 marriage was spent with her parents  
 on a farm. Her father is a citizen  
 of U.S.A. and feels very kindly toward





the land of his <sup>II</sup> adoption.  
Mrs S. is very fond of the west and  
feels the change from Canada to  
America was a fine move on the  
part of her parents as her  
life there has been a very happy  
and quite prosperous one  
Mrs. S. husband is a mechanic and  
has been quite successful in  
his line. The reason for coming  
here as a child she said was  
no choice on her part as she  
was only a child at the time  
Mrs S. stands toward this country  
is very good and she has no  
desire of returning to the land  
of her birth. And feels this  
country has opportunities that  
are not surpassed any other place





Regarding old customs of Canada  
She has more as she does  
not remember much of the  
place of her birth  
Her family life here seems  
to be all that could be expected  
and she is of a very cheerful  
nature. The number of persons  
now involved in the account being  
four. In relation to the definition  
she was more committed as she  
stated she was not in a  
position to make an intelligent  
comment. Respectfully

W. L. Conroy

11



RACIAL MINORITIES SURVEY - CANADIAN

(Joseph Odilon Guitare)

"Mr. Guitare, I would like you to tell me something about your boyhood days in Canada."

"We are French Canadians, not French from France, and I was born in Montreal, Quebec, in 1881. There were sixteen children in our family, and I came in about the middle of the flock. I do not know exactly how many there were before me, as some of them died while infants. These children were all born to the same mother and the same father.

"My wife is a year younger than I am, and her folks lived on a farm at Brownsburg, near Montreal. In my wife's family there were nineteen children, and ten of them are still living. These children too were all born to the same mother and the same father. My mother and my wife's mother were sisters, and I am my wife's first cousin. All our relatives had large families, twelve children being about the smallest sized family that I remember anything about. My wife was the second child. The ten brothers and sisters that are living all have big families, but my wife and I have only had two children. During the thirty-six years we have been married my wife has only cost me nine dollars for medicine and doctor bills.

"My father is dead, but my mother, although having given birth to sixteen children, is still living and is eighty-seven years old. My wife's mother is dead, but her father is still living and is eighty-five years old."





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Racial Minorities Survey  
Canadian - Joseph Odilon Guitare

"How large was Montreal at the time of your boyhood?"

"At that time it had a population of about 300,000, but since then it has grown to about 1,500,000, or a little bigger than Los Angeles. It is built on an island of the same name, in the St. Lawrence River, and the island has an area of about 25 miles by 52 miles."

"Did your folks use the English language when you were a child in Montreal?"

"They spoke nothing but French, and that was the only language I knew when I came to the United States in 1923. 'Yes' and 'no' was all I knew in English when I arrived in this country. I have studied a little at night school, and I can now read and write English." (Mr. Guitare speaks very good English with a French accent).

"How was it that you, being brought up in an English country, did not learn to speak English?"

"Well, all my relatives stuck to the Canadian French customs and language, and all the people of our circle did also. We did not attend public school, but instead attended a Catholic school which was conducted on a pay basis for French Canadian children. I attended this school from the time I was seven until I was fourteen years old. The school was no good. All we were taught was "priest, pope and nuns." Nearly all our time was spent learning the catechism. My folks were strong members of the Catholic church, but are now Baptists. The school was in session seven hours each day, and lasted ten months each year. In Quebec at that time if a





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Racial Minorities Survey  
Canadian - Joseph Odilon  
Guitare

Catholic sent his children to public school he was excommunicated, but this condition did not prevail in other provinces. The only language that was taught in this school was the French language. When I was fourteen my father thought of sending me to public school, but I knew my chance of ever getting an education had been ruined by my early training, and so I got a job and went to work." Mr. Guitare is now an ultra religious man, from a Protestant standpoint, and frequently speaks of the teachings of the Bible.

"What occupation did your father follow?"

"He was a master baker, and worked nights all his life, and raised his family on a wage of about two dollars per day. Of course we children all worked too as soon as we were old enough, for a much smaller wage than my father got, and our earnings were turned over to my father, who used the money to the best advantage for the support of the entire family. The cost of living was very low. Beefsteak only cost two cents a pound, and everything else was cheap. You could get a nice dress for twenty-five cents, and a house of five or more rooms could be rented for two dollars per month. My father never owned a home. At the age of fourteen, when I left school, I started to work in a ginger ale factory. They also made all kinds of soft drinks. At seventeen I started traveling, and bummed my way to Boston and back to Montreal.

"When my wife was thirteen years old, although a farmer's daughter, she began working in an ammunition factory in Montreal. She received three dollars per week for her work, and





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Racial Minorities Survey  
Canadian - Joseph Odilon Guitare

paid one dollar per week for her board and room. Her seven sisters also worked in the same factory, and some of her nieces are still working there.

"I remember that when I was seventeen years old I could buy a first class suit of clothes for eight dollars. It was easy to get work, and easy to make a living, even if wages were low. Nobody was trying to get rich, and we never knew a depression. My father also knew something about carpentering, and when he was seventy-two years old he could get work any place at that trade."

At this point I asked Mrs. Guitare to tell me some things about her family.

"Well, as my mother and his mother were sisters, the history of my family is not very different than the history of his, except that my father was a small farmer, while his people lived in the city and his father was a baker. Our farm was near Brownsburg, and that town is near Montreal. My father could not sign his name, yet he was able to raise his large family. We were raised like rich people are now, so far as having everthing we wanted. We did not know anything about hair dressers, rouge or manicured fingernails, and as we did not spend our money for those things, we naturally had more to spend for the necessary things.

"I think that youngsters spend too many years in school now, and that if they cannot get an education by the time they are eighteen years old they will never get it."





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Racial Minorities Survey  
Canadian- Joseph Odilon  
Guitare

"It would be interesting if you would tell something about your and Mr. Guitare's courtship."

"As he has told you, we are first cousins, and we did not find it so hard to be in each other's company as some young people do during their courtship when there are objections to the match. And my parents did object, as well as the priest, who refused to marry first cousins in the Catholic church, unless we paid him two hundred dollars. Of course we could not do this, so when I was nineteen and he was twenty he stole his uncle's daughter and took her to a Protestant minister, who married us without any fee. My father later sued the Protestant minister for damages, but he lost the case, as the judge decided that the marriage was legal, and that we had a right to be married if we wanted to."

"Did the people make everything by hand? Did they weave the cloth for their own clothing?"

"Many things that are now bought at a store were made at home with no expense. When I was a small girl some people made the material for their clothing, and after they began to buy the cloth to make it they still made most of their garments by hand. I remember my grandmother had a spinning wheel." She could not remember the name of this machine, and I told her it was called a spinning wheel.

"Would you call your folks and their neighbors happy, contented people?"

"Yes, everybody was happy, they helped each other, and although there was not much money in circulation, everybody



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Racial Minorities Survey  
Canadian - Joseph Odilon  
Guitare

had everything he needed, and there was never any depression. The people were all prosperous."

"Did you also attend the church school?"

"Yes, but as I was born in Ontario, I had three years of schooling there in the public schools, where English was taught, before we moved to Quebec. After we moved to Quebec I could not attend the public schools, because my parents would have been excommunicated from the Catholic church."

Here I asked Mr. Guitare what his occupation is.

"I am a switchman for the Pacific Electric Railway Company, and on my one hundred dollars per month I cannot make as good a living as I did when I got married on one dollar per day."

"What did your sports consist of in Canada?"

"American baseball was the principal game, but we played lacrosse, hockey and football (not the American type of football, but the English kind, in which they use a round ball. We also played indoor ball, but it was not called that there. I can't remember what we did call it. The ball was the same size as the ball used here, but it was harder and the bat was flat.

"The country roundabout was mountainous and had a fine scenery. Where we lived the temperature sometimes got as low as twenty-eight or thirty degrees below zero, and at Shawbridge, which has a higher elevation, it sometimes got fifty degrees below zero. There were a good many lakes in





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Canadian - Joseph Odilon  
Guitare

this vicinity, and everything was favorable for skating, fishing, sleighing and tobogganing. A good many tourists came through our part for sight seeing."

"As a boy what were you particularly interested in, besides your work and your play?"

"I was interested in the Canadian government, and Premiers McDonald and Laurier were great men in my mind."

"What books do you remember reading?"

"I did not read books, I spent all my study time learning the catechism, which spoiled my education. I spent seven years time studying the catechism. My wife had about the same experience but not quite so bad. She was born in Castlemont, Ontario, and moved to Brownsburg, Quebec, at the age of eleven."

"When did you come to the United States, and what was it that caused you to leave Canada and come to this country?"

"I came here in 1923. I wanted to get away from the snow and cold weather. I have no fault to find with the Canadian government. I came straight to Los Angeles."

"Do you remember what it was that caused you to select Los Angeles as your destination?"

"I first saw Los Angeles in a moving picture about 1906, and when I saw the scenes taken in this city in the winter time, green grass and all the people comfortable, I said I would go there some time, and I did. I wish I had come here when I was younger."

"Have you had steady work since coming to Los Angeles?"





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Racial Minorities Survey  
Canadian  
Joseph Odilon Guitare

"Yes, I have never lost a minute except for a little sickness."

"Do you own your home?"

"No, I have never owned a home. I rent this place."

"Are you a citizen?"

"Yes, I got my second papers in 1930. My wife has not got hers yet."

"How are you politically?"

"I am perfectly satisfied with the Roosevelt administration and with conditions generally. I expect Roosevelt will do still much more to improve the conditions of the working people. I am sure that with the fifty-five dollars per month given W.P.A. workers I could make an excellent living if I also had fifty acres of farm land. I am a Democrat now, but I was formerly a Republican. I do not strictly belong to either party, but vote for the man and what he says he will do."

"What language do you speak in your home?"

"We speak both French and English, but we speak more French than English." When I asked questions the husband and wife would sometimes converse in French before answering the questions.

"Mr. Guitare, what do you read?"

"I read the Daily News some, but the Bible is my best book. I also study the United States constitution, and I find it very interesting to read."

"Do you have a goal that you hope to reach, that is, something that you would like to do but are not able to do now?"



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Canadian  
Joseph Odilon Guitare

"I would like to own a little farm. My prospects now are not very good for getting one of my own, but I still have hope. I have a boy who is on a farm in Illinois, and I may go to him. I have always liked a farm."

"What comparison would you make regarding the Canadian and American governments, I mean which one do you think is the best generally?"

"If the United States would grab Canada, Canada would improve much faster. In that country when American industry goes in things grow fast. The Americans are good business people."





October 26, 1936.

~~Paul Winterhagen~~  
Everett Hendrick  
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NATIONAL MINORITIES IN CALIFORNIA.  
(MARIN COUNTY)

Canadians - Prominent Personalities:

Thomas O'Connor, Jr.

Thomas O'Connor, Jr., was born October 1st, 1872, in San Quentin, Marin County. His father, Thomas O'Connor, Sr., coming to California from Ontario, Canada, in 1870, with a group of business associates and starting the W. P. Cole Furniture Company at San Quentin. After eight years he was transferred to the California Furniture Company in San Francisco for special work, later returning to San Quentin where he took up ranching.

Thomas O'Connor, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Marin county, after which he entered the employment of the California Sash & Blind Company, serving as an apprentice for a millwright and studied architectural art at night.

In 1908 he was appointed Probation officer for Marin County by the late Judge Lennon, which office he has continued to serve.

As Probation Officer O'Connor has been very fair in his dealing and judgment at all times as the records of the county will show.

His success in handling the Juvenile delinquencies which have brought before him, are second to none in the state.

In 1924 he engaged in the General Contracting business, retiring after a few years to devote his full time to his probation work.





Thomas O'Connor, Jr.

He has at all times taken a keen interest in the  
welfare of Marin County, its civic, social and political  
life.



Dr Paul Radin  
LeBron Page 20 Nov. 13, 1930

Canadian Turner  
sell is 25¢ by ps. After all,  
25¢ was so little & it would help  
the discouraged old man get  
\$200.00 then he could do so  
many wonderful things for his  
loved ones. etc etc.

Many months passed & Mr  
Tromsdite's sorrow was  
again up & around. Several  
months later this sorrow  
drove down a road not far  
from where he had his first  
accident, and failing to see  
the turn in the road, his  
car overturned in a ditch.  
When they took him to the same  
hospital for the second time  
in the same year, he had a  
broken head, chest ribs and  
his back again thrown out of  
place. Three days later he  
was laid away where there was hurry.

Mr Tromsdite is applying  
for a measly old age pension





St Paul Reading  
J. LeBarton Page 21 Nov 13/14

Canadian Farmer  
until such time as he can  
get that \$1000.00 <sup>money</sup> and  
"straighten things up"

In the mean time his timid  
daughter has decided no one  
has a back ache and someone  
has to get a move on.

"After we have given our best  
years to our children the Lord  
will see that we are taken  
care of."

And the old man  
trudges off to Saturday  
Sabbath meeting, and mixes  
his prayers with the Townsend C.A.  
Movement.

"God Bless ye Men"





Mr Paul Radin Page 12 Nov 13 1938  
S. L. Burton

### Canadian Farm

the only chance of escape was  
to get married. It was with  
an eye to this opportunity that  
they took a sudden interest in  
religion. The church was an  
excuse to get away from the farm.

The daughter who was to  
give him shelter for all ages  
while he peddled. I never for  
saw away from home when  
she was about seventeen. By  
her marriage she had a  
half crippled son. He is now  
in California home for the  
feeble minded.

This daughter of Mr. John  
Sundt never returned to the  
father of this unfortunate child.

Brown Mr & Mrs E. found  
themselves growing old and  
ghosting a large ranch where  
Mr E. had long since ceased  
to beat his wife when he





Nov. 13, 1936

### Canadian Farms

found that he could be cruel in a more  
general manner, without attracting  
the attention of his children.  
The sons had grown tall and  
had warned him that they would  
not hesitate to give him a  
beating at the first complaint  
or cry from the mother. This  
also served to silence the  
mother who dared not utter a  
word lest she say something that  
would start trouble. To day she  
is a silent, mouse-like creature  
who follows along <sup>the</sup> frail rag-  
bone & bank of hair.

Mr L. then decided that  
the weather would be less  
severe on his bones if they  
came to the United States.  
They settled in Oregon on  
several hundred acres of land.  
They needed the new grown  
children to help them. The  
mother wrote encouraging





My Payly Radin  
September Page 14 Nov 13, 1936

### Canadian Farm

letters to these children asking them to come to the U.S. that they would make money etc. One by one they came and one by one they left the new group to scatter to various parts of the U.S.

Before leaving, two of the boys who liked farming, asked Mr. Townsend, that as long as he planned to go to Alaska Co. & live with his sickly daughter, would he let them operate the farm in their own way. But Mr. Townsend said he would leave the farm to a family who had just moved into that country.

The family who sharecropped the farm were not good farmers and there was no crop to share.

Little by little Mr. T. sold the machinery, because there





Canadian Farmer

aint no use in machinery when  
you aint got seed.

The live stock went with  
the rest of the equipment.

When the depression came old Mrs.  
Townsendite found himself and  
his wife, without a home. One by  
one the children offered their  
mother a home, saying that she  
was frail but the father could  
find work on a ranch somewhere  
for his board.

The mother refused to part with  
her tormentor and the two of  
them got a shack out of town  
in exchange for looking after  
the property. They lived on what  
the welfare board gave them.  
Another daughter who had six  
children and a shiftless  
poor playing husband was  
also in charity.

Sometimes the two old folks  
would walk to town to get  
something from the charity





Paul Radin  
J. LeBarton Page 16

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and visit their two daughters. The sickly daughter, mother the feeble minded boy who had married again, And the younger daughter who was always that way."

Sometimes the old Townsquire would get a notion he did not want his wife to walk side by side <sup>with him</sup>, in that case she would trot behind him or across the road.

After living in the shack for several years and eating the little dainties their ailing daughter gave the mother they decided to move in and help nurse this daughter whose husband provided for her.

The daughter enjoyed the company of the mother but she resented the fathers attitude. Finally Mr + Mrs I decided that there was no place like home they would go back to their ranch which was now deserted. Before the old





Mr Paul Radin  
LeBreton

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Canadian Farmer

folks left a great deal of  
correspondence was handled  
between the children. Several  
of them were destitute and  
they too would go back to the  
ranch. Father was now  
old and spent most of his  
time arguing his wife into  
signing her share of the  
ranch to him. The children  
talked to the mother telling  
her that he would sell the  
ranch & then run away with  
a five time divorcee. For  
once in her life she refused  
to do his bidding. The children  
went along to the ranch to  
prevent her from weakening.  
The families lived together  
in a state of truce.

Six months later the  
family discovered that their  
father, Mr. Townsend, had  
decamped after borrowing  
\$500.00 on the farm. &





Dr Paul Baden  
Librium Page 18 Nov 13, 1936

### Canadian Farmer

Mr Townsends reamed around  
the country until his 500<sup>th</sup>  
gave out.

One frosty morning a shabby  
old man knocked at the  
door of a woman who was a  
piece of her husband's 100<sup>th</sup>.  
mules underdrawers around  
her neck. She gasped, here  
again, stood father. He  
knew she didn't love him but  
she did serve good meals on  
time. But his him was worth  
the chilly glances & sarcastic  
remarks.

The family on the farm  
wrote that the mother was putting  
on a few ounces of weight they  
were happy without their  
father.

The daughter decided that  
her father could work around  
the yard, she so soon  
decided on a plan for  
her yard that Mr Townsends





Dr. Paul Radin  
J. L. B. B. B. Page 19 Nov. 13, 1936

Canadian Farmer  
developed a weak back. This  
back ailment didn't extend as  
far as his stomach. However he  
did get terribly weak & felt as if  
if he would faint at just  
exactly 12:15 if the table was  
set.

He spent his time telling his  
daughter that his children were  
subgrateful after all he had  
done for them etc.

Finally he got in with the  
Townsend Old age movement. This  
only tired his feet & his tongue  
but it was worth it. He didn't  
like to ride in his son-in-law's  
truck because he drove too fast.

One day his son-in-law came home  
with a badly injured back. Old  
man Townsend had to forget  
his sore back and help nurse the  
injured man who laid in a  
plaster cast for 5 months.

Whenever he could get away he  
told this sad story which helped



12  
7  
10

Paul Radin  
Siegfried Liberson

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Nov. 12, 1936  
English - German  
section

### Canadian Farmer.

The tall stooped old man trudged wearily from door to door trying to talk people out of their 25¢ pieces which were necessary to the Townsend Old Age Pension movement.

He would give the householders little booklets & tell them that 25¢ was not much for \$200.00 a month to be given away to the aged, who had reached the autumn of life, and deserved some of life's luxuries before they passed on to their beloved maker.

Result = 25¢ "Thank you very much, your are understanding and kind lady, God bless your soul."

Every morning he started out, block after block, not missing a door no matter how poor the surroundings.

In the afternoon he rested on an old discarded automobile seat which was perched on two packing cases. Here in the sun he sat until sunset, mentally spending the \$200.00 he thought he was going to get.





Dr Paul Radin  
J. LeBlond

#2

Nov 12, 1936

### Canadian Farmer

His daughter, a plain dull faced woman about 35 years old whose chief hobby was the reading of bad news. The no-goodness of husbands & men in general.

She read & listened to all the latest stories from Dr. So & So's report that social diseases were curable & had little or no effect on the heredity of children.

Then she read another report from another Dr. Somebody or other who contradicted the first Dr. stating that half the world was being contaminated down to the third & fourth generations.

She varied this light reading with stories of storms, wars, famine, murders, fallen women, drunks, wayward children, and then came back to the latest serum or injection or something that made people feel better, and as soon as she had a little spare money she would try it out.





Dr. Paul Radin  
J. L. B. B. B.

Page 3

Nov. 12/36

### Canadian Farmer.

In her choice of reading matter and diseases her husband allowed her to have her own way. Otherwise he dominated everything. She was continually getting advice from her husband or her father. Her drab clothes were picked out for her by her older husband who was sure she wasn't being robbed while he was around.

She had had several operations by herself but when she decided that she would feel better if she had her tonsils removed, she persuaded her husband that he wouldn't be so cranky if he had his removed also. Together they went to the Doctor on an operation party. Together they came home minus as many removable parts as could be taken out at one time.

The old man's daughter felt weak but cheerful. Her husband felt weak and not so cheerful. He would run his fingers





West and Radnor 4  
LaBretton

Nov. 12/11

### Canadian Farm

around his body and he had lost something. His son-in-law kissed him saying that the doctor probably removed the wrong parts. It was not his disposition. Eight years and several weeks later her wife said that she didn't feel so well either.

Old man Townsenditt grumbled because he had to work around his daughter's place while the married couple recuperated from their operation. In Canada, he said, people died with as many parts as they started out in life with, some with a little more. If there was in-doctoring to do it was done on the farm.

Going to a doctor everytime one had a bellyache was just modern foolishness. People didn't waste their money like that in the good old days.

Lookit George, spent all the money the farm could make, trying to save his old lady. What happened? she died, and he had to get a new one any way.





Mr. Paul Raden  
of Le Breton

Page 5

Nov. 13, 1935

### Canadian Farm

This old Townsends, when he farmed in Canada, and before he dreamed of spending \$200.00 a month, had parted with a few of his hard-earned dollars to have a country doctor attend his wife during her first childbirth. The old Townsends assisted the doctor and kept his eyes open to what was going on. That was the first & last case the good doctor had in that family.

When the second baby was on its way, which was as soon as nature allowed, Mr. Townsends announced to his surprised wife, who had the misfortune to marry him, that it was no trick to be a doctor or a midwife and that he was It.

She could depend on him. Hadn't he watched & helped their doctor the first time? No trick at all.

All you had to do was to keep a cool head, don't let the little squawkers squeal you into a panic, that's all.





Mr Paul Radin  
LeBreton

Page 6

Nov. 13/56

### Canadian Farmer.

The eventful day approached and Mr. Townsendsite kept a cool head. If he ran into any entanglements he didn't complain, and Mrs. Townsendsite was unconscious most of the time and didn't know what it was all about. His mind was now made up. Never more would he have a doctor or a midwife on his farm.

Every year the babies came until the 9<sup>th</sup> year. Each one was ushered into the world by Mr. Townsendsite personally who was now Lord & master of his homestead.

When Mrs. T.'s 9<sup>th</sup> child arrived, her spirit left her, and when she got up a week later to attend to her regular work she was a living, walking door mat. beyond description.

Mrs. Townsendsite's motto was "The Bible, economy, + hard work" in these three things he was very generous. The children where not allowed to drink any milk until





Wm Paul Radin  
Labretton

Page 7

Nov. 13, 1936

### Canadian Farmer.

it had been skimmed. They would stand around and watch their father as he would put the ladle in the milk and drink the cream himself. Any protest was quickly killed by a heavy hand.

The fruits or food was eaten unless Mr T. set it on the table. Hence the children often sneaked out at night and raided their own fields & orchards.

An event which Mr Townsends children never forgot, was the year he forbid the children to eat apples. They were all carefully stored away. One of the boys sneaked a few apples and hid them. For this act he received a beating, and when his timid mother raised her voice in protest, she too was beaten. Then the old hypocrite handed her the bible <sup>told her to</sup> and read the commands & passages about stealing.

The next time Mr Townsends inspected his apples he found them all frozen.

One of the boys chirped gleefully.





Dr P. Radin  
of Detroit

Page 5

Nov. 13, 1932

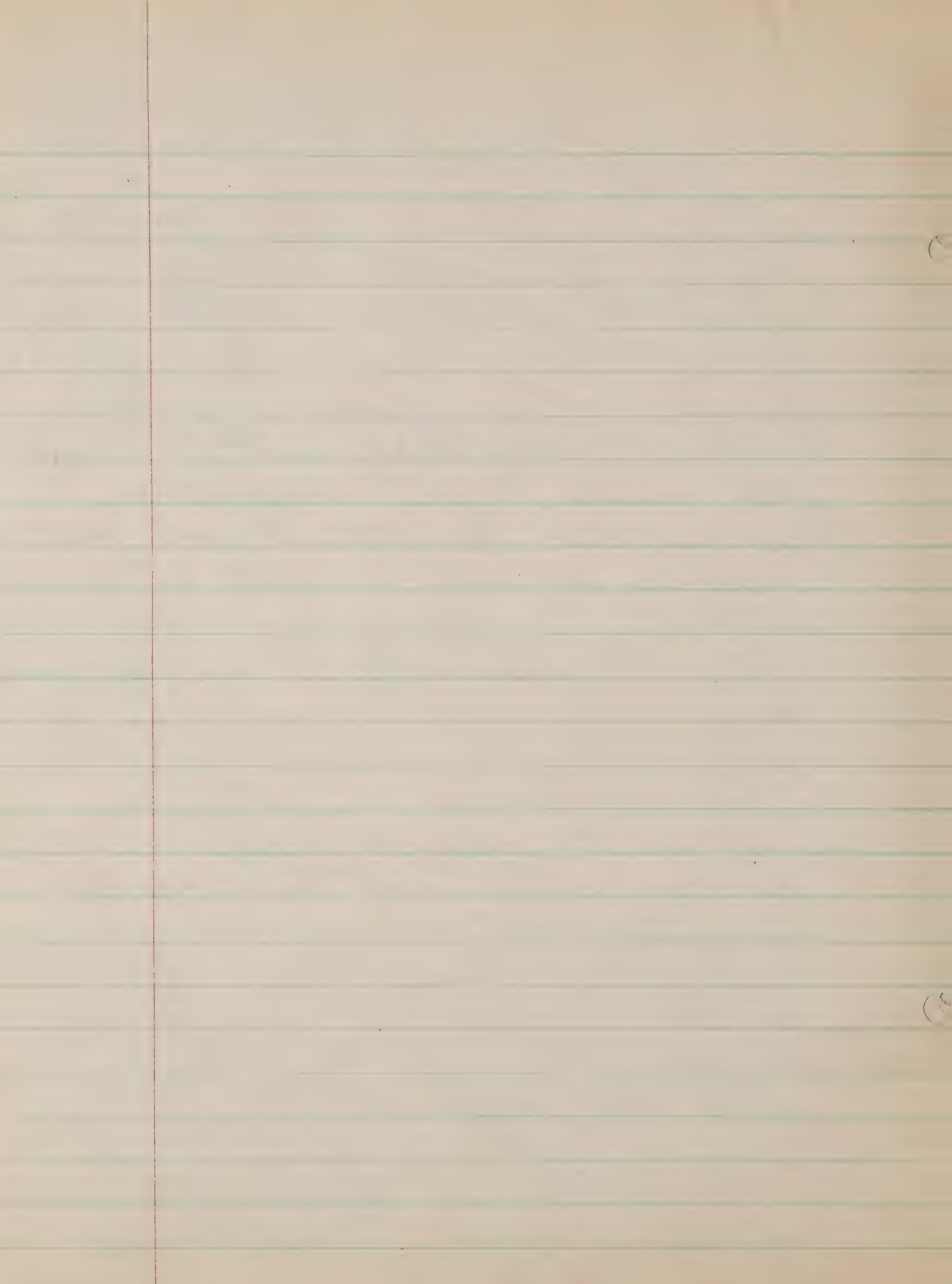
Canadian Farmer

See what God did to papa's apple.  
For this disrespect he was put on a  
starvation diet for a week with hard  
work by day and the bible by night.  
Sunday they all dressed in their best  
bib & tucker and drove to Methodist  
church. Later they were converted  
to the 7th Day Adventist Church.  
They ceased to go to church on  
Sunday and went to church on  
Saturday which was the "true  
sabbath".

Mr Townsend, then a young  
man, took up the new religion  
with more enthusiasm than  
he had followed the old one.  
They had to learn a whole new  
set of rules and abide by  
them.

Mr Townsend's religion  
didn't include being kind  
to animals. He kicked the  
dog and injured it.

He couldn't get along with some  
of his horses. These horses he





Dr Paul Radin  
J. LeBarton

Nov. 13, 1936

Page 9

Canadian Farmer

would beat, sometimes changing his manner of cruelty by taking his pocket knife and striking their hind legs. His daughter says she has seen him slice pieces out of the thigh of one horse he particularly disliked.

The children stood around secretly hoping the horse would do something about it.

While this horse was more spirited than Mrs Townsend's it didn't do any more to him than she did.

He ruled his family with a bible in one hand and a whip in the other.

They were never allowed to eat butter because it was kept for sale. Whenever Mr L. saw anything in Mrs F's plate which appealed to him, he would reach over & remove that pleasing





Paul Gordin  
LeBron  
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Nov 13/1930

Canadian Farmer  
mound of food. This exasperating  
habit he kept up all his life. In  
later years his children would  
say "Listen father, this food  
was especially bought for mother.  
She is nothing but skin & bones  
& the doctor says all she needs  
is food & care. Please father  
don't eat these things."  
Then Mrs Townsendite in a low  
voice, with a hurt expression  
would say "All right children  
give your mother fancy food  
I don't count. I don't consider  
me." This had the desired  
effect, Mrs Townsendite would  
divide 2-3 of her food with  
him.

The children lived in hopes  
that as they grew older their  
mother would take an  
active part in the affairs of the  
ranch. But she had been a  
doormat for so many years  
that all she could do or say





St. Paul Radier  
J. LeBreton

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Nov. 13, 1930

### Canadian Farm

was "Chiliana don't argue with your father"

One day one of the boys quarrelled with the father who expected the work to be divided but when the crops were sold he ignored the family and handled all the money himself.

The boys left one after another to work on other farms and in distant towns.

The girls were left with one boy and the father by his side with that had once been done by the whole family.

He wouldn't permit the girls to have any social contact with the rest of the community saying that they would "get fancy notions" the only time they were allowed to have a school told with anyone was before after church.

The girls decided that





H. A. McManus,  
Superintendent,  
Associated Charities Fuel Department.

Aged 54.

Native of Canada.

Obtained first naturalization papers in December, 1933.

Mr. McManus came to the United States to avoid participation in a telegraphers' strike he believed imminent in Canada in 1906. He has remained here, marrying an American woman and rearing a family of two girls and a boy. The youngest girl is 17, the eldest child, a boy, is 22.

To quote Mr. McManus literally: "I stayed in the states after the Canadian strike was settled because there were more jobs here than in Canada. I could get a job at telegraphing in the United States any time or anywhere at that time. When I first crossed the border I went to work for the Western Union, later I obtained employment with the Associated Press; and from that I became a broker operator."

Mr. McManus acted as a strike-breaker for the Associated Press in the telegraphers' strike of 1907.

His last job as a telegrapher was with a brokerage firm in Montgomery Street, San Francisco. He, with many other telegraphers, lost his job following the crash of 1929. Before that, he had advanced to branch manager in an office of one of the largest brokerage wire-houses in America, and then to floor trader, first for Bryan and Logan and then for Russell and Miller. He admits his inability to remain permanently in these higher bracket positions was due to inebriety.

In the economic crash of 1929-30, Mr. McManus found himself out of employment and out of funds. He appealed to Associated Charities, first going on relief and later obtaining employment at a nominal wage. His ability as an organizer was recognized, and he was assigned to the task of organizing the groceries department of the local relief set-up. Later he was assigned to organize the fuel department of Associated Charities, and has been acting as superintendent of that work for the last three years.

When A. C. Fuel deliveries were placed under the CWA, Mr. McManus could not qualify for employment because he had not applied for naturalization. Although four men working in his department were discharged because they were aliens, Mr. McManus retained his position at \$100 a month. This, he says, was with the approval of the San Francisco relief director. He continued on the public payroll for three months, until served with an ultimatum by the relief director either to apply for citizenship or resign. He applied for first papers on, or about, Dec. 10, 1933, and at this writing is superintendent of the charities fuel department. Admittedly, application for naturalization was due to desire to retain his position on the public payroll.

Mr. McManus is a trifle boastful of the fact he was able to remain on the public payroll when several of his countrymen were cut off because of their inability to qualify as American citizens. Also, he





takes pride in the fact he was able to secure employment for his son, 22, in a CCC camp, while he (the father) was employed. The eldest daughter, 20, also <sup>was at the time</sup> employed as a sales girl at approximately \$13 a week by The Emporium. Mr. McManus intimates his ability to place his son with the CCC was due to his influence with the San Francisco relief director.

The capabilities and intelligence of Mr. McManus cannot be questioned. However, in view of the record, it is doubtful if he has brought anything of value to the nation. To use a common expression, he has "chiseled" an income to which he was not entitled during the current depression. And his connivance, apparently, has been with the condonation-- with the co-operation-- of authorities in relief work. If he ever completes his naturalization his motive, in the belief of your interviewer, will be purely selfish.

employed

The fact that Mr. McManus, an alien nine months ago, was able to place his son in CCC work while his daughter was employed and his wife managed an apartment house and he was drawing \$100 a month from public funds is cause for justifiable resentment on the part of unemployed, capable native-born Americans.

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Forward:

It is estimated, that there are over one <sup>million</sup> ~~million~~ Canadians in the U.S.A., that have had to run out citizenship papers, & are living in the country without legal papers, such as Passports, Birth certificates etc. -

They do business in this country or are employed. We receive them with open arms - there being no quota for these English or British subjects. -

Canada, however, does <sup>not</sup> ~~not~~ permit U.S. subjects, to either go into a genuine business or work for a living in Canada. Before allegiance to the provincial Government is not gained. A U.S. citizen has to incorporate under Canadian law, before it has a right, to establish in said country. There is no reciprocity, there.

It has been said, that there pass over the international bridge 10000 men & women daily, that find daily work on our shores, returning to their respective homes (with U.S. coin in <sup>their</sup> pockets) each evening after work. This same goes for Upper State N.Y. as well as for most of the States and our border. -

Have we a right, to let "foreigners" that do not spend their earnings, do not support our taxes, do not educate





educate

their children to our U. S. Standards & national ideals; that remain forever "true British", take the much needed bread out of the mouths of our millions now in relief.

Have we the right to give these same foreigners relief, for which our grand children will have to pay in high taxes, while their children's children have but to support 11 millions people in a country far larger than the United States & of more total of unexplored natural resources! -

It is said, that once a British subject - even a "Britisher" - it is true, as I will try to show, with a few examples picked at random:

1) John R. Ransdell, retired Merchant.

came to Washington (Seattle) at 81 -

Had been an artist, landscape & portrait painter - could that make a living. - but found the firm of Hurren in Seattle as a jewelry designer - eventually went to Portland, where of older hands - where he was likewise employed; there married an American girl, whom he subsequently divorced after a short period. He went to Los Angeles & then to Chicago as a sales man. After a few years came to





To S.F. (firm) Success - he - as a sole man-  
 & dept. manager. In 1914 he was disagree-  
 ment & entered the firm of others co-  
 in a salary & part of net profit. - 1915 - that  
 firm was reorganized & he was made  
 a 50% owner. He subsequently forced all  
 other stockholders out & 1934 retired on a  
 large income from heavily insured loans to -  
 not all in the States.

He married Miss Farnsworth, daughter  
 of Judge Farnsworth Pres. of Iowa's Supreme  
 his co. in the early part of 19th century -  
 who have been 3 children. The eldest daughter  
 is married -

T.B. has never taken out Civic papers  
 here -

During the war he did not register for  
 service of any kind. -

He had to be forced by his partners, to  
 underwrite Liberty bonds for his firm -  
 while he himself did not do so for

himself.  
 His speech, behavior, bearing are still  
 British (though his family's original  
 name was "Kaneval" Pres. of Canada's  
 & now at approximately 60 years of age, he





he is a tall a British subject, thinking,  
acting & living the Englishman's life in  
the United States of America, where he  
made his fortune, where he has received  
unlimited success, where he is married  
where his children were born & received  
the privileges of an American education  
where his duties ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> in which  
ground, no doubt, his remains will  
come to rest. -



My Grandfather:

Born in London England 66 years  
ago. Married an English immigrant in  
Eastern Australia, where he was employed  
by a shipping Co. in various capacities.  
Later <sup>tried</sup> his hand with a partner in  
the ship chandling business in Australia -  
which broke & went into the commission  
business here. - Came to California  
with wife. ~~in 1914~~ in 1914. (Died  
not soon in the War. -) & children were  
born here in Cal. - a boy & a girl (my father & mother)  
Saw to & had employment for a <sup>few</sup> years  
corporation until that business was





was

disposed. - A Frenchman is working as  
an agent for a living & he is <sup>church</sup> ~~member~~ <sup>member</sup> of  
a group. His wife is interested in <sup>church</sup> ~~church~~ <sup>church</sup>  
affairs & <sup>will</sup> ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> this, to make money <sup>on</sup> ~~on~~  
baking cakes, - she also is an <sup>agent</sup> ~~agent~~ <sup>agent</sup> for a  
news bar <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>concern</sup> in the city.

They make a modest living, since they have  
some few savings invested in the province.

Neither has <sup>ever</sup> ~~ever~~ <sup>taken</sup> ~~taken~~ <sup>taken</sup> civil papers -  
Mary & both children are in <sup>school</sup> ~~school~~ <sup>school</sup>.

The entire household is run on purely  
British <sup>lines</sup> ~~lines~~ <sup>lines</sup> - incl. forwarded British &

Australian newspapers - (to keep in touch)

Nothing is any good in the States, that class  
not have the <sup>same</sup> ~~same~~ <sup>same</sup> as British, which  
include <sup>include</sup> ~~include~~ <sup>include</sup> pipes, tobacco, clothes & some  
which are still shipped for from London

(Horse shoes, etc.)

So there is another care, where <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> people  
are taking possession, which Americans  
could not <sup>fill</sup> ~~fill <sup>fill</sup>.~~

The depression <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> their <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> <sup>are</sup>  
American mistake.

Why should England pay for all this?

~~John~~ John





raised his family in Canada (Alberta).  
He was born in Kansas.

forces in France. He returned home back  
to Alberta at 18 1/2 years of age. Married  
a farmer's daughter here at 19.

came to the State of Oregon  
farming abt. 1920 - Has now 3 living  
children - Carpenter & handy man.

Has value at various times in  
different locations -

Has been & is at present being re-  
visited and by certain authorities.

Learn to staccatissimo of the chords.

2<sup>d</sup> fairly well read - but found his  
opinions <sup>there</sup> the class <sup>but</sup> best of his  
crimes! -





A self-educated man, who does not wholly  
comprehend, what he reads - His wife  
is <sup>rather</sup> ~~not~~ all American education  
This <sup>low</sup> standard of living is very low -  
account the large family. But he has to  
have an orchard & eat strawberries  
out of season. - Why should not he  
in America, the land of plenty.

There should be no <sup>big</sup> fortune, but  
a socialistic state of affairs not like  
Russia but every man should have  
what Hoover <sup>recommends</sup> "The depression  
will last, <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ we get a progressive  
& a conservative party."

D. is trying to have his citizenship of  
the U. S. re-established now, after  
years of Canadian residence in his  
country.

He & his family are trying to be  
Americans.

Epilogue:

Why should we as Britons  
every day Canadians, Australians, British  
subjects - ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> giving them the benefit















Foreward:

It is estimated that there are over one million Americans in the U.S.A., that haven't taken out citizenship papers, and are living in the country without legal papers, such as passports, birth certificates, etc.

They do business in this country or are employed. We receive them with open arms. There being no quota for these English or British subjects.

Canada however, does not permit U.S. subjects, to either go into a gainful business or work for a living in Canada, before allegiance to the provincial governments is not gained. An U.S. concern has to incorporate under Canadian's laws, before it has a right to establish in said country. There is no reciprocity, there.

It has been said, that there pass over the international bridge 10,000 men and women daily, that find daily work on our shores, returning to their respective homes (and with the U.S. coin on weekends) each evening after work. The same goes for upper state New York as well as for most of the states on our border.

Have we a right, to let "foreigners" that do not spend their earnings, do not support our taxes, do not educate their children to our U.S. standards and national ideals; that remain forever free Britist, takes the much needed bread out of the mouths of our millions now on relief.

Have we the right to give these same foreigners relief,



for which our grandchildren will have to pay in high taxes, while their children's children have but to support two millions people in a country far larger than the United States and of untold of unfoldden natural resources.

It is said, that once a British subject ever a Britisher, it is true, as I will try to show, with and in a few examples picked and rendered:

I Jack V. Rounsefelt, retired merchant.

R. came to Washinton (Seattle) at 21. Had been an artist, landscape and portrait painter. Could not make a living. Entered the firm of Hauren in Seattle as a jewelry designer. Eventually went to Portland, firm of Feldenheims, where he was likewise employed. There married an American girl, where he subsequently divorced after a short period. Went to Los Angeles (firm Mordlinger) as a salesman. After a few years came to San Francisco, (firm Shicoe and Company), as a salesman and department manager. In 1914 had a disagreement and entered the firm of Ahlers Company on a salary and part of net Profits. 1915, that firm was re-organized and he was made a 50% owner. He subsequently forced all other stockholders out and 1934 retire on a large income from lucky investments, not to all in the States.

He married Miss Farnsworth, (daughter of Judge Farnsworth, President Farnsworth's Fund Insurance Company) in the early part of this century, who bore him three children. The eldest daughter is married.





R. has undertaken out civic papers here.

During the war he did not register for service of any kind.

He had to be forced by his partners, to underwrite the Liberty Bonds for his firm while he himself did not do so for himself.

His speech, behavior, claiming are still British (though his family's original name was Ronceval, French-Canadian) and now at approximately 60 years of age, he is still a British subject, thinking, acting and living the Englishman's life in the United States of America, when he made his fortune, where he is married, when his children were home and received the priveleges of an American education and where his duties are in which ground no doubt his remains will come to rest.

## II Wm. Branenlic.

Born in London, England 66 years ago. Married an English nurse girl in Eastern Australia, where he was employed by a shipping company, in various occupations.

Later tried his chance with a partner in the ship chandel-ing business in Australia. Went broke and went into the coin's savingbbusiness there. Came to California with wife, in 1917. (Did not serve in the war.) Two children were born here in California, a boy and a girl (in her rates).

Bought and had employment for a Rodeo Corporation until that business was dissolved. At present is working as an agent for a mensery and ladies' under garment firm.





His wife is interested in Church affairs and uses this to make money on baking cakes. She also is an agent for a Xmas card concern in Los Angeles.

They make a modest living, since they have some few savings invested in California.

Neither has ever taken out civil papers, though both children are in high school. The entire household is run on purely British ways, including forwarding British and Australian newspapers (to keep in touch). Nothing is good in the States, that does not have its origin as British, which includes pipes, tobaccos, clothes (some which are still shipped in from London (Lapin Bros., etc.)).

So there is another case, where Two people are taking positions, which Americans could fill.

The depression to their minds is an American mistake.

Why should England pay her debts?

### III Lester Davis:

Supposedly father American born, raised his family in Canada (Alberta).

He was born in Kansas. Lester served in the Canadian forces in France, invalided came back to Alberta at 18½ years of age. Married a farmer's daughter there at 19. A child was born there.

Came to the State of Oregon, farming at 1921. Has now 7 children living. Carpenter and handy man. Is some time employed, works part time as independent builder; is part time now on relief.



Has voted at various times in different location.

Is not a citizen.

Has been and is at present being investigated by certain authorities.

Is deriving all the benefits of an American subject and has not taken out papers.

Learns to socialism of the classes. Is fairly well read, forms  
but reads his opinions through the class hatred of his cronies!

A self educated man, who does not wholly comprehend, what he reads. His wife is neither all American education.

Their standard of living is very low, account of the large family, but he has to have an automobile, and eat strawberries out of season. Why should not he in America, the land of plenty.

There should be no large fortunes, each a socialistic state of affairs like Russia, but every man should have what he ever promised: "the depression" will last, until we get a progressive and a conservative party.

D. is trying to have his citizenship of the U.S. reestablished now, after years of Canadian residence in this country.

He and his family are trying to be Americans.

Epilogue:

Why should we as citizens - employ Canadians, Australians, British subjects, giving them the benefit of our laws, our protection, our education, our freedom, when Great Britain does not pay her debts to us; is trying to enfold us in her European entanglement. Is and has been using our tax payers funds for





rebuilding of her industries, of further her ends in the re-valuation of her monetary standard; making her treaties of commercial unity and plent free contracts with her vast domi-nions.

What benefit are we deriving from letting her sons and daughters do beneficial labor for themselves and their race, when our families are in want and our standards of living is going down by leaps and bounds, to the of our own families' children!





Richard Brooks.

FOREIGN BORN CANADIANS IN SONOMA COUNTY (Concluded)

In every line of endeavor the foreign born Canadians who have come to Sonoma County have left their impress, and they have been uniformly successful because they have been industrious, frugal and above all are endowed with that wholesome quality of common sense. Take Frank V. Sparks, for instance,. He was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada on May 11, 1878 and received his early education there. As a boy he had a natural aptitude for mechanics and worked in various machine shops before he came to the United States in 1905 at the age of twenty-seven. He came at once to Petaluma, Sonoma County and has remained here ever since. He at once opened a small machine shop and garage and by careful management and courteous treatment of his customers he rapidly built up a profitable business and to day he is the owner and manager of the Sparks Motor Company of Petaluma and has the local agency for the Studebaker Cars. From a one man business he now employs from fifteen to twenty men and is recognized as one of the most progressive business men of his town

On December 31, 1908 in order to start the New Year right he married Clara Josephs, a native of Sonoma County and they live a happy married life though no children have been born to them. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and takes an interest in civic affairs. Frank V. Sparks is a real American and a credit to his community and to his adopted country.



## Richard Brooks

It has been frequently said that the Canadians make the best citizens we have because they are more nearly like us. Whether that be true or not I was struck by the sterling quality of method and citizenship manifested in the Canadians whom I interviewed. Their background is very little different from ours but they have a strong sense of law and order like their British cousins and also an ingrained sense of justice and good sportsmanship.

Such a man is Samuel Horton, the old blacksmith of Redlands and surely a unique and sturdy character. He was born June 22, 1862 near the historic City of Quebec, Canada and was educated in the old Dominion. As quite a young man he took up blacksmithing and at the age of twenty one in 1883 he came to California. He located first in Colister where he remained two and one half years following his trade. He next went to Lake County and established a blacksmith shop at Lakeport. Those were the days when blacksmithing was a real art and the blacksmith shop was the place where the village groups gathered and swapped yarns. He stayed in Lakeport four years and then moved to Santa Rosa where he had a shop for one year. But he liked the smaller towns best and soon removed to Redlands which was then only a village and he became the "village blacksmith" of that place. And for twenty-two years he was a knight of the forge and became known as one of the best blacksmiths of Los Angeles County. But with the advent of the automobile the importance of the old blacksmith shop began to decline but not Sam Horton. He was progressive and bought out the Standard Machine Works and opened up a





Richard Brooks.

modern machine shop and automobile service station. In his new business he has prospered and to-day is one of the substantial citizens of Healdsburg which has become the metropolis of the Redwood Playground.

In November, 1901 he married Ida Eby who sprang from an old California family. They have had no children but he has made the children of the neighborhood his children and they love to gather in his shop and listen to his stories of the old days in Healdsburg when he was a country blacksmith and made the sparks fly at the forge. He is a high mason and Knights Templar and a respected and honored citizen of his city.

And then there is the rugged Scot, John A. McLean, who was born in Nova Scotia, Canada on September 8, 1872. His father was a farmer but John learned the trade of aerial tramway construction and he was well advanced in this business when he came to the United States at the age of twenty-one. He came to San Francisco and became associated with one of the largest mining machinery houses on the coast who specialized in aerial tramways. He was sent all over western United States, Canada and Mexico on this business and built some of the largest and longest tramways in the country. He built one for the Walker Mining Company on the Feather River in California more than nine miles long, the longest tramway in the west and others almost as large. For twenty-eight years he worked at this business and then having saved up considerable money, he bought fourteen acres of land near Cotati in Sonoma County on the Sebastopol





## Richard Brooks.

highway and began the poultry business. In this endeavor he has been successful and now runs about two thousand hens and has built up a modern poultry farm with fine up to date equipment and has also erected a fine residence where he enjoys his later years with his wife and family.

In 1907 he married Mary Davis Gardner and they have two fine sons who are associated with their father on the ranch.

He belongs to the Central California Poultry Producers Association and politically speaking is affiliated with the Republican party.

And so we leave the Canadians with the observation that they have contributed much to the progress of Sonoma County. They constitute a solid, substantial citizenry who amalgamate perfectly with our own people and fit in to our way of living and our democratic institutions better than most foreigners. They become real Americans at once and while they may be not so picturesque as some of the other races they are no doubt our best emigrants and our best neighbors.



Mrs. Venier, was born in Toronto, Canada in 1901. Her parents were wealthy at the time of her birth, and when she was old enough to go to school she was sent to an exclusive school for girls. When she was seventeen her mother passed away, and the year following she lost her father. Mrs. Venier's father though wealthy had invested unwisely during the latter part of his life, thus at the time of his death left hardly any money to his daughter. Fortunately, Mrs. Venier had some relatives in the United States. Mrs. Venier then sold all of the family furniture, and with the money, she intended to take up a vocation, moved to the United States to live with her relatives in Chicago. After her arrival there, Mrs. Venier practiced nursing. It was hard work, but she liked it. Six months later one of the children in Mrs. Venier relative's family met with an automobile accident, and since the father of the family had been out of work for some time. Mrs. Venier offered to help them with the doctor and hospital bills with the little money she had. She then had to abandon the idea of continuing on with school, so she started to look for a job. Mrs. Venier had taken up typing in school, and also shorthand, so when a music publishing house needed a stenographer, she took the job. Mrs. Venier proved to be a very efficient worker, and kept her position for five years. Then she married and gave up her job, as that particular firm only employed unmarried employees. Mrs. Venier did not work for a year and then she secured a position in a paint factory. She did not work there for any length of time as her eyes were very strained and in due time she had





F. Gunn.

to quit her job. Mrs. Venier and her husband moved out to San Francisco last year, and at present Mrs. Venier is not employed, and her husband is working inconsistently.

Q-

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## CANADIAN IMMIGRANT

As told by Mrs. Elisebeth McWane.

I was twelve years old, when I left my home in Scotland to go and live with my brother and his wife who have taken up a homestead in British Columbia five years previously.

My home life at home was a very hard and tiresome as my parents were very poor and prospects of my bettering myself was practically nill, and as there were five other children in the family, it seemed too much to expect from my parents except to work out a bare existence, then when you get of age to marry some local boy; so when my parents received a letter from brother, saying that if I wished I could come and live with him.

As I was crossing the ocean and then taking a train across the Canadian government, I pictured to myself as ideal place, open spaces, plenty of fresh fruit, living in the open and was free to do as one wished and I did so much wishing to extend my meagre knowledge of learning.

At last my brother met me at the train, he seemed so much changed since he left home, he used to be so jovial and full of life, but to me he seemed tired, restless, and very downhearted. I thought then mayber, I was mistaken but I soon found out when we reached his ranch as he called it, which consisted a small one room wooden structure meagerly furnished.



As soon as I came in the house, his wife looked at me as much as to say, "now I will have to, to do to you as I have done to your brother." She never asked how I liked the trip or did she say I was welcomed here at all but only said, that there was a lot to do around here and there was no time for loafing or playing around.

She immediately gave me orders what I should do; I had to milk six cows, churn the butter, do the washing for the house, bring in the woods, prepare the meals, make the beds and a lot of other back breaking tasks, and she made me understand that I should appreciate all this for letting me stay with them. For a long time my brother did not say a word about her, but finally he told me that he met her once in a small city nearby and being lonesome, thought it would be nice to get married, but he never suspected that she would be so aggravating and unreasonable with, living on the farm.

For two years I was doing all the chores around the farm, that should have been done by her. At this time war broke in Europe and as the Canadian government requested for volunteers, my brothers enlisted at once. I always suspected just to getaway from his wife, we heard a few meagre words from him at times, then about six months later, we heard that he gave his supreme sacrifice to his government and since he left and was gone for good, life with her was unbearable.

We had to do some shopping in the nearby village, and I saw a poster where nurses were needed in the front. I did not





care tell my sister-in-law, of my plans, so I enlisted in the service and was three years with them, mostly around Flanders. The hardship, the honor and the herisom of the men the world knows already, but to me it made a different person, from a small weakling child. I became a mature and a good practical knowledge of life, while I was there doing nursing that I met my husband and he was an American soldier, a few years older than myself, but a first-câass boy, who loved his country so much and it was him that told me the wonders of the United States, but particulary of California.

So he left the hospital and was sent back home. He kept corresponding to me and I was so glad to hear him write such good news about his physical conditions.

It was one year later, I left the service and I immediately got married to him, we live now in a small farm which mostly is prune orchard and are doing well.

His health is fully restored, and I finally have reached my ambition by taking extension course in the California. University; We are both happy and I also, have taken up my American citizenship, so now I am free to do what I always wished to bring my rest of my brothers and sisters and live and prosper and be free and loyal to the really best government in the world.





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LUMBERMAN TRANSPORTS HIS FAMILY  
TO OREGON WOODS.

"My family resided in eastern Canada," recounts Mrs. Hammond, when at the age of six, I was brought west to a new home in the Oregon forests.

"We had eight in the family, six brothers and sisters, all older than I was.

"The family had lived in St. Leonard, a village in Nicolet County, Quebec on the river Nicolet. But later we went to St. John's a seaport in New Brunswick.

"I remember very little about the village as we moved from there when I was very young. But of St. John I have a clear picture, and I have been back since, thus refreshing my memory.

"The city is very picturesquely situated on a rocky peninsula, which projects out into the Harbor. It is about 200 miles Northwest of Halifax.

"The city is very beautiful, with handsomely constructed buildings. In the adjacent country agriculture is important, the raising of all kinds of stock, and feeds for stock; also dairying. Important too is lumbering.

"My father had worked in the forests and in the great sawmills of eastern Canada and it was for the lumbering interests that he removed to St. John and later to the Pacific Coast.

"The people who employed him back there interested him in removing to Oregon where they owned timber lands and mills.

"Halifax and St. Johns, - we were familiar with both cities, - were very different from the west. They are old English cities settled and staid, while in the west we found the smaller towns quite different in school facilities, homes and so on.

"My family resided in eastern Canada,"

in the Oregon forests.

"We had eight in the family, six brothers and sisters,

all older than I was.

"The family had lived in St. Lawrence, a village in Quebec

a seaport in New Brunswick.

"I remember very little about the village as we moved

from there when I was very young. But at St. John I have a clear

picture, and I have been back since, this recollection in memory.

"The city is very pleasantly situated on a rocky

peninsula, which projects out into the harbor. It is about 500

miles Northwest of Halifax.

"The city is very beautiful, with handsomely constructed

buildings. In the adjacent country agriculture is important,

the raising of all kinds of stock, and feeds for stock; also

delivered. Important too is lumbering.

"My father had worked in the forests and in the

business of sawing lumber and in the lumbering business.

"The family was very poor and lived in the village of

"The village was very poor and lived in the village of

in the village of St. John, where they were living and

"Halifax and St. John, - we were familiar with both

places, - were very different from each other. They were also

on the Atlantic coast, while in the west we lived on the Pacific

"My father was a hard worker and he had every advantage because he was distantly related to ~~xxx~~ some members of the firm who favored him with promotions as he became capable of handling larger executive positions.

"We children all had all possible school advantages and later Portland became his headquarters, so Portland has been my home so long I can hardly remember any other.

"I married in the west, an employ of my father's lumber firm and now we think there is no place like the United States, and the Pacific Coast, particularly the Northwest.



My father was a man of great energy and he had great ability.

He was a man of great energy and he had great ability.

He was a man of great energy and he had great ability.

He was a man of great energy and he had great ability.

He was a man of great energy and he had great ability.

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He was a man of great energy and he had great ability.

I married in the west, an orphan of my father's family.

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I married in the west, an orphan of my father's family.

Canadian

1918

Henry Davis was born

in 1871. His

father was a weaver and

tailor, and in the late

nineties

introduced a full length

type of trousers that were formerly

tailor and sewer, and the

success of 1894, when it was

finally passed and put into

operation.

Henry Davis was educated in

the last, and finally came to

the United States, where he

engaged in the clothing

trade, he was a very successful

business man, but without a

line

of money, a wife and

children, and he became

a poor man, and he was

at his last days.

But when he was well, he

was young again, and he

was with the young

and the old, as a young man

to our political friends

on hand in California to aid

in the election of his state







1. P. 12<sup>th</sup> edition  
Epic of Gilgamesh

- Tablet 1 - 11

- 12-14

<sup>I was</sup> Born in Toronto, Canada, and came to the  
United States to live when I was <sup>ten or four</sup> ~~14~~ years old.  
my reason for leaving Canada <sup>was that</sup> I was a  
painter and things were very dull. <sup>I</sup> only  
had work for a few days every week  
or so, <sup>I</sup> but <sup>I</sup> had heard that the  
painting trade was good in the States  
so <sup>I</sup> went to Detroit, and got a job ~~after~~  
<sup>I</sup> had been there ten days at good pay.  
<sup>after</sup> <sup>I</sup> after two months, when I saw the  
work was steady and the automobile  
business getting bigger each year, <sup>I</sup>  
sent for my wife and we lived in  
Detroit for six years. <sup>I</sup> worked every  
working day in those six years at ex-  
cellent pay. <sup>FF</sup> from there <sup>I</sup> went to Flint,  
Michigan, because I was offered  
a boss job in an auto factory  
<sup>in its</sup> of the paint department at a very  
big salary for this kind of work.  
after <sup>I had been</sup> ~~being~~ there <sup>ten</sup> ~~12~~ years, the firm  
sent me here to San Francisco  
to look over the ground for a  
branch assembly plant, etc. <sup>(end)</sup>



② All the right  
was needed, the officer left for  
think + again, a suggestion that  
I remain here. For further instructions.

Well, they made me + the plans  
and gave them through and I planned  
they are for office, until I  
learn further. I received a  
letter + saying that the building  
contacts will be at + + planned  
keep under no plan, it. + after  
that, for, for, for, + + + +  
arrive + and kept me away. +  
I could not have been you

part of the + + + + the  
I did nothing + the plan + when  
completion of the plan + + + +  
completed, + the new man +  
arrived. + I became the assistant  
manager + + + + +  
working. + + + + +  
all are the plant + + + + +  
each year in advance.

must be 29, and my work

reduced, ~~20%~~<sup>twenty percent</sup> I am still making an  
excellent living, ~~and~~<sup>and</sup> saving just as  
much as I ever did ~~as the 20%~~<sup>twenty percent</sup>  
cut in salary + did not affect me  
much because my rent and food  
and clothing are more than ~~20%~~<sup>twenty-five</sup>  
cheaper + than when I was getting  
my highest salary, + and as you  
know, ~~everything~~<sup>everything</sup> is relative.

It does not matter what a  
man earns, - if he can live on it  
according to American Standards.

Of course, I am getting on in years  
now, but my children are all  
grown and soon ~~will~~<sup>two be</sup> able to take  
care of themselves, + and all my  
wife and I want is our health  
and contentment, ~~and~~ and that is  
all one can really get out of  
life ~~and~~<sup>and</sup> of life.

John E. Munnely





After getting out of the hospital he hung around town trying to find employment again. One day a job came up on the board of one of the employment offices, for a bridge carpenter. This he purchased and went to work repairing a railroad and foot bridge across a small arm of the harbor. It was while on this job that he nearly lost his life again. It seems as to the boss was fearful of losing his tools so on all of his top mauls he had a hole bored thru the handle thru which a leather thong was looped. The loop was then put around the wrist.

While standing on a 4 by 12 floor joist spiking the ends together a line man working over head shouted out a 16,000 volt line and the heat burnt the line in two so that it fell and knocked the subject over board. But luckily the top wasn't fastened to the wrist fall on the opposite side of the 4 by 12 so there he hung until rescued by his fellow workers.

When this job was finished the subject decided to go back to Portland to look further for employment. So he caught a freight south as there was no work to be had there and as he had saved several hundred dollars by this time he decided to visit his sister who had married and went to Canada with her husband to live.

Buying a ticket to Vancouver he found that he would have to stop over in Seattle for one day and one day in Vancouver. While in Seattle he went to shows, visited auction shops and in one of these shops he purchased a few gifts for his sister and brother in law.

Coming in Vancouver on a Sunday he was surprised to find all shops closed and the town almost deserted. Not even a glass of beer could be purchased.

The next leg of the journey was to Edmonton, Alberta.

The subject had never gambled but very little but as time grew heavy on his hands and a butcher had been very friendly they became engaged in a game of cards. First it was penny-anti, but the stakes gradually increased until the final outcome of it was the pot had grown to about 24 dollars and the subject had three queens and two tens. But just try and beat a Peanut Butcher at his own game. The pot was lost and the subject learned a lesson he never forgot. Stay out of Card games. What his father had often told him had come back to him very forcefully. "Never bet on the other man's game."

Arriving at his sister's place in the fall it was necessary to prepare for winter which meant heavy clothes would have to be purchased. In the list were to extra heavy suits of woolen underwear at \$12.00 per pair.

The nights started at about 3:30 in the afternoon and daylight did not come until about 10:30 in the morning. For days it was not safe to go out side unless one was very careful not to breathe the raw air--as it was 60 below.







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